

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.All business or news letter and telegraphic
despatches must be addressed NEW YORK
HERALD.

Volume XXXV.....No. 73

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—FRODO
THOU.WOODS MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, cor-
ner Third st.—Matinee daily. Performance every evening.NIRLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—INNISFALLS: ON
THE MEN IN THE CAP.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—THE CASTLE OF
TORNADO—FREDERICK THE GREAT.FOOTHILL THEATRE, 25th st., between 5th and 6th sts.—
EDWIN BOOTH AS HAMILTON.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 10th street—
SCHOOL.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and
25th st.—THE TWELVE THIEVES.ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 16th street—ENGLISH OPERA—
THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway—NEW VERSION OF
HAMILTON.MRS. P. E. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn—
ALICE AND HANLEY RECONSTRUCTED.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery—COMIC
FARCE, NEGRO MINSTRELS.THEATRE COMIQUE, 5th Broadway—COMIC FARCE,
NEGRO MINSTRELS.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th
st.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 5th Broadway—ETHIO-
PIAN MINSTRELS, NEGRO ACTS, &c.—13 TEMPTATIONS.KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway—ETHIO-
PIAN MINSTRELS, NEGRO ACTS, &c.NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street—EQUESTRIAN
AND GYMNASIC PERFORMANCES, &c.HARTZ'S RING THEATRE, No. 75 Broadway—COM-
JUNING TRICKS, &c.HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn—HOOVER'S
MINSTRELS—THE BLACK STAIRS, &c.APOLLO HALL, corner 25th street and Broadway—
THE NEW HILTONS, Matinee at 2.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 415 Broadway—
SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

PAGE.

- 1-Advertisements.
- 2-Advertisements.
- 3-Religious: Sunday Assailants on Sin at the National Capital and in the Metropolis; Physical Effect of a Storm Contrasted with the Fervor of Piety; The Temples of the Rich Deserted; Sermons Yesterday on Theology, Crime, Providence, Virtue, Morality, Free Love, Faith and Politics; The Dignities of the Nation at Prayers in Washington and the Poor and Outcast on their Knees in New York.
- 4-Religious (continued).
- 5-Europe: Minister Burlingame's Illness, His Death and Last Words; A French Bishop Alarmed at the Papal Scheme; Queen Victoria and the Mordant Divorce Case; British Telegram Report of the Loss of the Onondaga—Cuba: Execution of the Assassin of Greenwaldt—Fires During the Month of February—A Determined Suicide.
- 6-Editorial: Leading Article on The Herald and the French Press; La Liberté and Emile de Girardin—Amusement Announcements.
- 7-Telegraphic News from all Parts of the World: The Montpensier-Bourbon Duel in Madrid; Mr. Gladstone's Penal Law Against Irish Crime and Revolutionism; Death of Count de Montanbert—The Snow Storm: The Heaviest Fall this Season—Jewish Grievances from Russia—Road Upon a Mint—The Stage—News from Italy—The New York City Intelligence—Personal Intelligence—Court Calendars—Obituary—The Temperance Men at Hooley's—An Erie Railroad Train off the Track at Bergen Tunnel—The Poisoning of Mr. Creighton—The Jersey City Suicide—Business Notices.
- 8-Emigration: The Exodus from Europe and Where the People Go; The Popular Rush to America: Value of the Emigration to the United States—Art Notes—Art in Europe—Washington Gossip: Evils in the Municipal Government—A Great Game of Billiards in England—Indian Captives—Liederkrantz Bai Masque—A New York Deputy Sheriff Taking Prisoners to Sing Sing—Salaries of Male and Female Teachers.
- 9-Mexico: Pronouncements on the Rampage; the San Luis, Potosi and Zacatecas Rebellions Nearly Placed Out—Consequent Politics—Special Political Notes—Journalistic Notes—Financial and Commercial Reports—The English Erie Ring—Marriages and Deaths.
- 10-Washington: General Butler on the Reconstruction of Tennessee; The Right of the President to Send Troops to Preserve Order in Tennessee Denied; Martial Law in North Carolina—The Canal Question: Speech of Mr. Israel T. Hatch—Protection to Emigrants: Proposed Convention Between the United States and European Powers—Masonic Obsequies: Funeral of Deputy Grand Master Merriam—Injured by a Playmate—Peculiar Case of Alleged Grand Larceny—Snapping Intelligence—Advertisements.
- 11-Local Estate Matters: What the People Think: Good Advice for Homeless Hunters—Racing at New Orleans—The Louisiana Vendetta—Abyssinia: Lost Naper on the Continent and Cost of the English Treaties and Commercial Rights—Advertisements.
- 12-Advertisements.

CONGRESS has so much business before it that it will probably sit till July. Some of the cadetship traders probably think it has had too long a session already.

AMERICAN SILVER COIN IN CANADA.—On Tuesday the law reducing the value of American silver coin in Canada twenty per cent goes into effect. The Bank of Montreal will then probably pass its three tons of American silver over the border.

BROGERS AND RICK STOCKINGS.—Now that the *dilettanti* and the shoulder-biting democracy are conquecting it is curious to observe that Sammy Tilden is anxious to get into John Morrissey's shoes, while Morrissey hankers after Sammy's silk stockings.

ENTERPRISE IN BOSTON.—The Boston *Traveler* has made a notable discovery in regard to the City of Boston. It supposes that the vessel seen by the Smith in the neighborhood of the Azores, February 1, may be the missing steamer. As the City of Boston only left Halifax January 28, that would be good time to the Azores.

OUR CUBAN NEWS.—Isaac Greenwaldt's murderer, Eugenio Zamora, has paid the penalty of his crime with his life. Our Havana correspondent gives us full particulars of the execution. A great effort was made to save the assassin, but Captain General Do Rodas was true to his word and carried out to the letter the sentence of the law.

The Herald and the French Press—La Liberté and Emile de Girardin.

The HERALD, as we perceive by each fresh batch of French papers and by the letters of our special correspondents, is creating more and more a sensation and becoming more and more a power in the French capital. It is long since the merits of the HERALD were appreciated in Paris, that greatest world centre of wit and wisdom, of beauty and of fashion. By the English reading public in Paris there are two newspapers eagerly sought after; and of late years, in consequence of the increasing numbers of Americans who now make up so large a portion of the Paris population, it is difficult to say whether the NEW YORK HERALD or the London *Times* is more in demand. For some time past the HERALD has certainly been more spoken of and more noticed in the public prints. It is not, however, with the English reading portion of the community only that the HERALD is a favorite. Our editorial, our special correspondence, our fashions letters have been extensively reproduced and commented upon in the leading Paris and other French journals. Our letters from Abyssinia filled the minds of French journalists with wonder and amazement. Our letters from Egypt, especially our fashions letters, during the Suez Canal ceremonies were so sparkling and full of life that they made Frenchmen envious. Close upon these followed the interviews of our special correspondents with Count Bismarck and Baron Beust—interviews which clearly showed that in the estimation of those two greatest of European statesmen the HERALD was not only far ahead of all party and national journals, but also the most independent and the most cosmopolitan newspaper in the world. These interviews, taken from the HERALD and extensively republished not only all over Germany, but in France, have, among the Parisians particularly, compelled attention to our columns. More recently still our editorials on the Emperor's reforms, on the Ollivier administration, on the Victor-Noir tragedy, on Prince Pierre Bonaparte and on Henri Rochefort, have all, or almost all, been translated and published in the leading Paris papers; and it is to us a source of some gratification to know that the ground we have taken on these subjects has been so generally approved of, and that while we have struck terror and disappointment into the hearts of the "irreconcilables," we have contributed not a little to the support and encouragement of the progressive but order loving section of the community.

Among those who see and acknowledge the superior merits of the HERALD as a great newspaper and world power we are proud to mention *La Liberté* and its distinguished editor, Emile de Girardin. We have now before us a recent copy of the *Liberté*, which is largely occupied with extracts from our editorial columns. Our views of the political situation in France are heartily endorsed, and there is pronounced by the editor a somewhat glowing eulogy on the HERALD's clearness of vision and absolute impartiality. To such praise from so distinguished a source we do not pretend to be indifferent. Of all men now living in France M. Girardin is perhaps the best qualified to speak of the merits and demerits of journalism. His experience has been large, peculiar and testing. His success has been great. He is indeed one of the very few great journalists whose names will go down to posterity. A man of fine scholarship, of great literary ability, a shrewd politician, and not wholly without opportunities, he might have won distinction in many walks of life; but it is a fact not undeserving of attention that he never realized the fulness of his strength until he thundered from *La Presse*, a journal which he established in 1836, in conjunction with others; nor is it any disparagement to Girardin to say that from that moment he has never been his true self in any other capacity than that of a journalist. As a politician and a statesman he has not been without distinction. He was an influential member of the Chamber of Deputies in 1843. In 1843 it was he who received from the hands of Louis Philippe his act of abdication. During the short-lived republic of 1848 and the establishment of the second empire no name was more prominent than that of Girardin. His greatest experiences and his greatest triumphs, however, have been won in his character of journalist. When Girardin established the *Presse* he took for his motto *un jour le jour*, thus showing that he fully understood the true character of the newspaper. Bound to no party, true only to his motto, reflecting the sentiments of the hour, whatever they might be, differing from all others of to-day and from himself of yesterday, and always writing with a force and pungency that bespoke deep conviction and terrible earnestness, Girardin soon raised the *Presse* to the very first rank among journals of the first class. It had no rival in France, no superior in Europe. The vigor and fearlessness of his language has more than once brought Girardin into trouble. His duel with Armand Carrel, in which Carrel fell, grew out of an attack in the columns of the *Presse*. In 1848 he was locked up in the Conciergerie and his paper suspended. Prosecutions followed in such rapid succession that he sold out in 1856 for some hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Girardin is rich; rich, we believe, rather from the success of certain English speculations than from the profits of *La Presse*. Girardin is now identified with *La Liberté*, and *La Liberté* is now very much what *La Presse* was—not perhaps so furious or so mercilessly severe, but still the greatest newspaper in France. Though now sixty-eight years of age, Girardin is vigorous and active, full of thought and work. Not unmindful of his ancient motto, he is yet in this crisis in the history of France and in the history of the Bonapartes a staunch friend and a powerful helper of the Emperor. A true Frenchman as well as a skillful journalist, he sees that if France is ever to arrive at self-government it must be while there is a man at the helm who is possessed of both wisdom and strength. He knows that Napoleon means well, and he knows, too, that if France is not wise the Emperor will tighten the reins which he temporarily, and with the best intentions, he has slackened, but not let go. On this point *La Liberté* and the NEW YORK HERALD touch each other; but the contact is one of sympathy, producing not discord, but harmony. It

is our conviction that Napoleon really is anxious to reconcile the French people to his house, and that to this end he is willing to grant them the largest amount of liberty compatible with a stable and vigorous government. This conviction we are proud to see shared by M. Girardin, the Nestor of French journalists. We had almost forgotten to mention that Ollivier, the hope of France, according to M. Guizot, is a disciple and somewhat of a pet of Girardin.

It is not out of place here to say, what we must ever and again repeat, that the HERALD is the organ of no party. Primarily it looks to the interests of the American people. But its sympathy is with liberty and genuine progress, with popular rights and material advancement all the world over. For these reasons we chronicled our own civil war and preserved its history in our columns. For these reasons we watched and still do watch those great national movements of which Italy, Austria and Germany are the principal fields of experiment. For these reasons we followed the British to the highlands of Abyssinia and made known to the world their difficulties and their wondrous achievements. For these reasons we fixed our eyes upon the Suez Canal and lent a helping hand and voice to swell the triumph. For these reasons we have hoped and despaired of Spain, hoped and despaired of the Ecumenical Council. For these same reasons we now look upon France and wish success to the Emperor's reform movement. If Ollivier wins, and the Emperor with his help succeeds in crowning the edifice, *La Liberté* will not rejoice more heartily than will the NEW YORK HERALD.

The Churches Yesterday.

Inclement weather is a foe to religion. At least we should suppose so from the fact that the snow storm of yesterday had the effect of keeping a very large proportion of church-goers at home. Doubtless on the principle that all good Christians should avoid slippery places these absentees from divine service abstained from encountering the dangers of the sidewalks. Besides, serenity of mind is essential to religious contemplation, and one can hardly expect damp clothes to impart much warmth to piety. Rather than have the colors washed out of their garments by rain or snow some people forego the opportunity of having their sins washed away, thus showing the relative value placed upon dry goods and souls.

Is there not something radically wrong in our religious teachings when a fall of snow possesses the power of deterring hundreds from attending service? If the reader will refer to our very full religious reports, published on another page, he will ascertain that the delinquents yesterday were principally members of our most aristocratic congregations. Now, the HERALD would be lacking in its duty if it did not call the pastors of these churches to account for the shortcomings of their flocks. They must be held responsible. We do not deny that these reverend gentlemen have built their churches on rocks. What we fear is that, discovering the mineral to be very rich quartz, they have devoted too much attention to the extraction of the precious metal, thereby neglecting precious souls and undermining the foundations of faith. We submit the question whether shepherds who receive large salaries should not be unremittent in their attention to the sheep?

To those pious people who braved snow and ice all praise be given. The small but devout congregation that assembled at the Church of the Divine Paternity, learned from Dr. Chapin that the principles of Christianity exist in the love of God and in the love of one's neighbor. In this materialistic age there is too little of both, although occasionally we hear of a little too much of the latter kind of love when bestowed upon a neighbor's wife or husband, as the case may be. To preserve an equilibrium it is necessary that there shall be love of God. What God is not and what He is was eloquently explained yesterday at the Church of the Messiah, while at Grace church Rev. Philip Brooks, of Philadelphia, told what faith is. The two sermons combined furnish the whole subject of religion. There are, however, the details which were profoundly argued at the Church of the New Jerusalem by Rev. Chauncey Giles, who spoke on the necessity of having heaven in the soul; at the Broadway Tabernacle the same subject was discussed, in different language, of course; at the Madison Avenue Baptist church, where the congregation were shown the evidences of the divinity of the Christian religion and the evidences of God's grace, and at the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, where Father Hewitt preached ably on prayer, describing the difficulties the Christian has to encounter from the world, the flesh and the devil. At St. Paul's chapel Dr. Dix gave some instructions to his flock on their duties during the Lenten season, while at Lyric Hall Rev. Mr. Frothingham was very uncertain whether it was preferable to be inside or outside of Eden. He, however, emphatically declared it to be impossible for an American to be inside of that place—why, he did not explain clearly.

The large number of churches whose services and sermons are reported in this morning's HERALD renders it impossible for us to refer to all. We shall, therefore, close by stating that, notwithstanding the black sheep were numerous, there were many thousands of good Christians who attended divine service yesterday, prayed fervently and listened soberly to instructive sermons. It is true they laughed at Plymouth church, for there Brother Beecher described the humorous side of human misery. But they always laugh at the Tabernacle of the Brooklyn Saints, and will probably astonish St. Peter with a giggle when he opens the gate to admit them to Paradise. Still, if human misery is capable of recognizing its comic qualities as Mr. Beecher describes them, we believe there were many men and women in this world yesterday who are not so wretched as might be supposed. And to them particularly, in closing this article, we offer balm for the wounded and rest for the weary.

THE NEW POSTAGE STAMPS will probably be ready for use in April. They are said to be much better than those now in use. We cannot see that they could be much worse, and as we have had several changes lately we hope the national designer has pitched this time upon a stamp that will stick.

The Funding Bill—The National Banks Get the Cream.

In looking at the text of the Funding bill as it passed the Senate on Friday it is evident that this measure has been worked up for the special benefit of the national banks, and that the apparent opposition of those institutions was to cover up a gigantic scheme for plundering the public. The last section of the bill contains the gist and purpose of it. Any banking association organized or to be organized, upon depositing with the Treasurer United States notes to any amount not less than fifty thousand dollars, may receive an equal amount of registered bonds of the kind provided for by section three of the act, and may deposit the same as security for circulating notes; and thereupon such banking association shall be entitled to and shall receive circulating notes upon terms and conditions and to the extent provided in the National Bank acts. And now mark, this is to be "without respect to the limitation of the aggregate circulation of national currency prescribed by such acts; provided, however, that as circulating notes are issued under this section an equal amount of United States notes shall be cancelled and destroyed."

Here, then, in this insidious manner, and at one stroke, the legal tender notes are to be pushed out of existence and the whole currency of the country to be given to the national banks. The three hundred millions of national bank circulation is to be increased to six or seven hundred millions. There is no limit but in the amount of greenback currency, for which the national bank notes are to be substituted. The aggregate circulation, therefore, of the national banks, will be little less than seven hundred millions. The only condition is that as fast as new banks are organized and notes are issued to them, or an increased issue is made to the old ones, an equal amount of United States notes are to be cancelled and destroyed. If this bill should pass the House and the President should sign it we shall soon lose sight of the legal tenders. Mr. Chase's bull from the Supreme Court against this cheap currency of the people will be thus practically carried out. The father of the greenbacks dug the grave for his own offspring, and Congress will close it up beyond the hope of resurrection. When the whole circulation of the country is in the hands of the national banks it will be a long time before we see any other. These associations are far more powerful than the Bank of the United States was. They will control Congress, the administration and all the material interests of the country, and, of course, for their own benefit. If it should not be to their interest to come to specie payments or to remain on a specie basis the people will be compelled to submit to a paper currency. And why should they desire a specie basis when they derive enormous profits on a purely paper circulation? Why should they want coin, which would yield them no profit, and which bears no interest when held in their coffers? It seems to us that this Funding bill, in getting rid of the legal tender notes and in giving the national banks the whole circulation of the country, will prevent a permanent return to specie payments and will perpetuate a very dangerous monopoly.

A great deal has been said by Mr. Sherman and those who favored his bill about the saving that would be made. Let us see how the bill will operate in this respect. Suppose the three classes of new bonds, bearing a lower rate of interest, can be negotiated at par with our outstanding six per cent securities, how much will be saved? On the first class of four hundred millions, bearing five per cent interest, four millions a year would be saved; on the second class of four and a half per cent, six millions a year would be saved; and on the third class of four per cent, eight millions a year would be saved. Upon the twelve hundred millions the aggregate saving would be eighteen millions a year. It is doubtful if these bonds can be negotiated at par for six per cent, which have now risen to such a high value in the market. But, for the sake of argument, admit they can, there is something to be placed as a balance against the eighteen millions saved. First, these bonds and the annual income from them are to be exempt from all taxation by national, State, municipal, or local authority. This exemption alone takes away a large portion of the eighteen millions proposed to be saved. Then one-half of one per cent is to be given for negotiating the new bonds—that is, the cost will be six millions, independent of the large expenses of the Treasury Department in transferring the debt. But, to proceed with this analysis of pretended economy or saving, let us look at what the country will lose by changing the greenback currency into bonds. Four hundred millions of legal tenders turned into five per cent notes would increase the annual burden of the people twenty millions. But, take the four and half per cent, as the medium class, and the yearly burden would be increased eighteen millions, the full amount proposed to be saved by the bill in annual interest. So that there will be a positive loss to the country of the yearly exempted taxation on the bonds, besides the six millions job to foreign and home capitalists for negotiating them, and the other expenses of the Treasury. With even the reduced interest—and it is doubtful if the interest can be reduced through negotiating the new bonds for our present six per cent at par—the burden of the people would be increased some millions a year. Such is the financial legislation of our stupid representatives in Congress.

The national banks derive a profit on their circulation now of nearly twenty millions a year in gold. The Funding bill will increase that to thirty-two millions. Should gold go up by any cause again and specie payments be deferred, these banks would have a yearly profit in currency on their circulation probably of fifty millions or more. And why this enormous gratuity to private corporations? They render no service in return. It is taking the money from the people and giving it to the rich without the least consideration. In fact, it is strengthening and perpetuating a gigantic and dangerous monopoly that will control all the material interests of the country and absorb the profits and that in the end will be master of the government. If the six to seven hundred millions of circulation which the national banks will have were in legal tenders, which would cancel that amount of interest-bearing bonds, the saving would be now forty

millions in gold a year, and even under the proposed reduction of interest would be some thirty-two millions. And is not the legal tender currency as good as or better than national bank notes? We believe we should reach specie payments under the former sooner than under the latter. Indeed, it is doubtful if the banks would ever desire specie payments, for they will derive the greatest profit from a paper circulation alone of their own notes. The Funding bill is wrongly named. It should be called a bill "for the benefit of national bank associations."

Proposed New Election Law.

Mr. Genet has presented to the Legislature a proposition for the amendment of the election laws that has the ambitious proportions of a code. We find in the law proposed this one great advantage—it recognizes at once which is the worst villainy of our present system, and gives especial prominence to measures intended to guard against it. This worst villainy is the false counting. It is evident that repeating—the foisting in here and there of a dozen or even a hundred illegal votes—is a small and shabby evil by comparison with the grand tactics by which our inspectors and canvassers boldly count men in and out of office, without any regard to the number of votes cast, and then snap their fingers at justice, with the kindly assistance of their confederates in the courts. This is what must be prevented if the formula of election here is not to be given up altogether as a ridiculous waste of time. Some excellent provisions to secure an honest count are proposed. The best is that the public is to be legally made a party to the first count on the night of the election, and the inspectors are compelled to count the entire vote then, without adjournment, and to announce the result aloud in the presence of the representative of every candidate who may send one; and if the subsequent report to the County Canvassers is different from the result so announced the person benefited by the difference must show that it is an honest one. This favors the first count, which is proper. The frauds are always the result of after-thought, and for a simple reason. The change in favor of Mr. McGilligan is only made when it is discovered how many votes Mr. McGilligan lacks to make him come out ahead. On the night of the election, when at the same hour the vote is being counted at different points, there can be no comparison, and Mr. McGilligan's friends will not risk vitilating the election by cheating when the victory may honestly be his. The great source of fraudulent counting is in the right of the County Canvassers to send back the votes for correction. They count the votes, discover that Mr. McGilligan is twelve hundred short, and send back three districts to correct four hundred each. This right of the County Canvassers to send back the returns is not done away with, but its possible abuse is limited by the provisions that enable the people to have an open investigation before them in such cases. The provisions intended to secure honest inspectors by making these officers elective are loose. In case of vacancies the Common Council appoints. All that is necessary to make a place vacant is that the man elected should fail to execute a bond. In any year when it is important to have these places filled by the Common Council there will be a great many men of straw elected to inspectorships. But small provision is made against repeating, though it is notoriously an evil. It is a commentary on the state of our elections that there is another evil so much worse than the law looks upon repeating as by comparison a harmless pastime.

THE ROYAL DUKE IN MADRID.—A special HERALD telegram from Madrid, forwarded through the Atlantic cable, and published in our columns to-day, enables us to detail all the circumstances attending the fatal duel between the Duke de Montpensier and Prince Henri de Bourbon in that city. It will be seen that the insult given by the Prince to the Duke was distinct and particularly offensive in its language. A meeting was unavoidable under the circumstances. The combat was fought in a cool, determined manner, and with the most deadly intent. Both were wounded at the outset. The Prince was afterwards shot in the forehead, and died instantly. The Duke de Montpensier remained at large in Madrid. As was anticipated in our editorial columns yesterday, it is charged that French intrigue worked on both the combatants previously, and really precipitated the collision between them. A sad system, a bad agency and a melancholy issue, but one which may have still more serious consequences.

THE EMIGRATION FROM EUROPE.—INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.—A special HERALD writer in Europe, dating at Liverpool on the 24th and 25th of February, supplies the two important letters, which appear elsewhere in our columns, on the vitally important subject of European emigration to the United States, its mainpring sources, its current and volume, its aggregation by home nationalities and transatlantic distribution after reception and absorption. In an industry-political and economic point of view the communications are of the utmost value. The returns cover a period of fifty years, and are most complete as to the causes and consequences and solid wealth products of the exodus movement among the Old World peoples. It is consequently unnecessary to attempt a condensed analysis of the statistics on this page of our paper, as the exhibit will command the attention both of the executive, the municipalities and the people at large in its entirety and completeness.

UPTOWN TRAVEL.—On Thursday evening thirty cars, starting from near the HERALD office, were inspected by a reporter and the number of passengers counted. The proper complement would have been twenty-two persons for each car, making a total of six hundred and sixty passengers for the thirty cars. Instead of that, however, the thirty cars carried a total of seventeen hundred and twelve passengers—an average of considerably more than double its proper burden to every vehicle. Here is a fact for the contemplation of those interested in discussing the ways of car companies. One single car actually contained eighty-four passengers. Sardines in their box have elbow room compared to the passengers in such a car.

Martial Law in the Southern States.

General Butler, in a conversation concerning the proposed reconstruction of Tennessee, states that Governor Senter has no militia, and it is the duty of the President to call on the militia of adjoining States to aid in preserving order there, but that he cannot use the regular forces for that purpose. And, as the adjoining States need all their militia at home, he thinks Congress may come in and secure a republican form of government for Tennessee, or one wherein the laws are maintained, by enactment. While General Butler is making this statement a delegation is present in Washington with a petition from Governor Holden, of North Carolina, asking that United States troops be sent there to help maintain the peace and quell insurrection in six or seven counties of the State, over which the Governor has declared martial law. If General Butler is correct, the President cannot send troops to North Carolina for the purpose required any more than he can to Tennessee, and if he does not find the militia of the adjoining States—South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia—available, which, obviously, they are not, then a Congressional enactment is necessary to secure a republican form of government for North Carolina. As North Carolina is strongly radical and Tennessee is strongly democratic Mr. Butler's proposition cuts both ways. Troops have already been ordered to two garrisons in Tennessee, for what purpose is not stated, but certainly if they are needed to preserve the peace they can serve in that capacity without any necessity for upsetting the State government. We have no doubt Mr. Butler will think so in the case of North Carolina.

Minister Burlingame's Illness, Death and Last Words.

By special correspondence from St. Petersburg, published in the HERALD this morning, we are enabled to report the circumstances which attended the death of the late Anson Burlingame, in the Russian capital; the inception of his illness; the progress and medical treatment of the disease, and its fatal termination. It is a melancholy yet soothing record. A useful public officer and gallant citizen was taken off; a Christian gentleman and fond husband and father went calmly to the great final account. Mr. Burlingame died in the arms of his wife after having bled "goodby" to his secretary. He merely ceased to breathe, and appeared as if he had just fallen asleep, before "decey's effacing finger" commenced its work. The honors paid to Mr. Burlingame's memory and to the presence of Mrs. Burlingame in St. Petersburg, both by the imperial family and the Russian people, will go far to strengthen the friendly sentiment which has ever existed between the great empire and the United States.

Ferry Games.

It is astonishing how poorly it pays to run ferries between this city and different points across the rivers. The facts presented by the men who manage our ferries are such as to excite the liveliest sympathies of the benevolent, and one who reads the story of a ferry president cannot but wish that all such functionaries might be retired to the ease and comparative comfort of a county poor house. The company that runs the Weehawken ferry is under an expense of forty-four thousand dollars a year, and has not made a cent in the last year, thus actually starving itself for the benefit of the Weehawken people. Are the people grateful? It will be remembered that the Union Ferry Company between this city and Brooklyn recently made a financial exhibit of the same nature. It did not run the ferry to make money—only to double the stock. Doubtless every ferry company would, if called upon, tell the same story. If anybody should ask why the Greenpoint ferry has no waiting room for passengers, the answer would be that it cannot afford to build one. It is important that the building of the bridge should be hurried to prevent the bankruptcy of all the devoted companies.

COINCIDENCE IN SUICIDE.—It was long ago observed by the philosophical among the statisticians, that all human acts were always in unconscious accordance with some laws of life, and so regularly in accordance with such laws that they might be reasoned to an average occurrence. This fact applies to suicides in a peculiar degree; but we hardly expect to find many such exemplifications of it as appeared in the reports of two suicides in Sunday's paper. One woman, residing in Jersey City, killed herself by cutting across the abdomen with a razor, making a wound through which the intestines protruded, and in the presence of which surgery was helpless. Another woman, residing at Sag Harbor, killed herself with a like weapon, employed in the same unusual and desperate way.

CANNOT JIM IRVING, the "practical butcher," be appointed inspector of meats? We think it is "meat" that a man of his experience should fill the office. The silk stocking democracy should see to this and have him put in the position at once. Then, in place of wearing Connemara socks, he could have a pair of silk ones, and wear as a badge of office on his breast a shield representing a sheep's head, or what the Corkonians would call a "watch and chain."

GENERAL SHERIDAN has issued an order of congratulation to Colonel Baker and his command on the result of their campaign against the Piegan Indians. As that action is being searchingly ventilated in Congress and elsewhere, and is severely denounced by some persons high in authority as inhuman and barbarous, we think the Lieutenant General might have withheld his congratulations for awhile.

HANGING, even for assault and thieving, is not played out in Nebraska. Two desperadoes were captured recently with evidences of crime on their persons, and were hanged by a mob. They had brutally beaten one of their victims, and stolen a hundred dollars and some jewelry, but the mob evidently thought they would come to a gallows eventually, and so took time by the forelock.

TILDEN AND THE RING.—There is one prominent member of the Ring Sammy Tilden don't object to—John Morrissey.